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WEATHER: Tonight and Wednesday Generally Fair. Not Much Change in Temperature.

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MELLEN UNFOLDS REMARKABLE STORY BEFORE COMMISSION

Tells of Vast and Complicated Financial Operations of New Haven Railroad and Its Subsidiaries—Counsel Folk Draws Out Dominating Part Taken by Late J. Pierpont Morgan and William Rockefeller.

ROAD PRESIDENT HUMILIATED BY FINANCIER

Admits Holding Morgan in Great Awe—Explains Part Taken By Late Police Inspector Byrnes of New York and Operations Through Tammany Hall—Was Kept in Dark, Together With Stockholders, Regarding Vanishing of \$11,000,000 of Road's Money.

Washington, May 19.—Mr. Mellen told the commission he conferred with President Roosevelt before he purchased the Boston & Maine railroad to consolidate it with the New Haven. Mr. Roosevelt did not advise the purchase, Mr. Mellen said, but told him he must not expect relief from him in case he should violate the law.

Washington, May 19.—Charles S. Mellen, former president of the New York, New Haven & Hartford, continued today before the interstate commerce commission his testimony regarding financial transactions of the New Haven and its subsidiaries. Assurances had been given the commission by Mr. Mellen that he would lay bare the details of the extraordinary deals which are said to have cost the New Haven stockholders millions of dollars.

Mr. Mellen was called to the stand about 10:30 o'clock. "How long were you president of the Northern Pacific railroad?" was the first question put to Mr. Mellen by Governor Folk.

"Six years," Mr. Mellen replied. "How did you become president?" I was asked by J. P. Morgan to become president," said Mr. Mellen. Mr. Mellen testified that Mr. Morgan called him on the telephone and that the conversation was about as follows:

"Did you, Mr. Mellen?" "Yes." "Can anybody hear?" "No." "Will you take the Northern Pacific presidency?" "Yes." "Leave all the details to me?" "Yes."

Knew Salary Would Be Right. About two or three weeks later, Mr. Mellen testified, he became president. He did not know when he took the office, he said, that the salary would be as high as it was.

"While you were president of the Northern Pacific was the matter of the New Haven presidency taken up?" Mr. Folk asked. "Yes," Mr. Morgan told me he would make me president of the New Haven."

"As president of the New Haven, what were your relations with Mr. Morgan?" "That is difficult to answer." "Were you Morgan's man?" "I have been called his office boy in the press," Mr. Mellen laughingly replied.

"What would you say as to the relations?" "I was proud of his confidence and proud to be called his man. I thought a great deal of Mr. Morgan." "Did you carry out his policies?" "I don't know that he had any particular policies."

"What was the relative importance of the directors as related to Morgan?" "Morgan's Ability. We regarded Morgan as a man of ability, experience and capacity. I recall no case in which he did not have his way."

"How many directors shaped the road's financial policy?" "There was a committee of three or four, Morgan, Rockefeller, Brook, and I think at one time Ladyard, and Morgan and Rockefeller were the only ones who remained on the committee all the time I was president."

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Mr. Folk presented a telegram from Jacob H. Schiff to Mr. Mellen saying that Kuhn, Loeb & Co. would be glad to negotiate \$12,000,000 bonds to be issued by the Boston & Maine. "What would have happened had you turned over these bonds to Kuhn, Loeb & Co.?" Mr. Folk asked.

"I should have felt that I properly might have been dismissed," was Mr. Mellen's emphatic reply. Turning to another line of inquiry, Mr. Folk asked:

"How did you happen to get the 3000 shares of New Haven stock which

THESE MEN ARE TO DETERMINE WHETHER CHARLES BECKER SHALL LIVE OR DIE



The Becker jury. The second trial of ex-Police Lieutenant Charles Becker of New York city, charged by the state's prosecutor with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, just now is the principal counter-attraction to the latest news from Mexico. The photograph shows the jurymen who are listening to the evidence in the case, en route in a touring car to lunch during a recess of the court.

Morgan, he intimated, treated him brusquely. "I felt," said Mr. Mellen, "that in disagreeing with Mr. Morgan I would be wrong nine times out of ten."

Afraid of Morgan. "Were you afraid of Mr. Morgan?" asked Mr. Folk. "Perhaps there was some measure of cowardice about my feeling. You can put it that way. I stood in great awe of Mr. Morgan, greater than of any other man I ever met."

Mr. Mellen explained that after the meeting of the board, at which the report had been adopted, S. C. Hemmingsway, a director, entered his office and said:

Flying Too High. "We're flying high here, spending \$11,000,000. I'd like to know something about it."

"Suppose," I suggested, "said Mr. Mellen, "that you go and find out. I have barked my shins trying."

"In fact," continued Mr. Mellen, "I offered to appoint any director on a committee to get the information, but they all ducked."

Directors Disgusted. "After the meeting of the board there was quite a sanhedrin in my office," Mr. Mellen declared. "Several of the directors were disgusted because they knew so little of the transaction. Some of my Connecticut directors—among them Messrs. Hemmingsway and Skinner—were particularly aroused."

"Holy Caesarina, Phillips!" Mr. Skinner shouted, "what have you been doing here with eleven million dollars of New Haven money?"

"I'll appoint you a committee of one to find out," I suggested. "Not on your life," said Mr. Skinner.

Talked for Whole Crowd. "There was enough said by Messrs. Hemmingsway and Skinner to satisfy the other directors," said Mr. Mellen grimly.

"What was the value of the West Chester at the time of its purchase?" asked Mr. Folk.

"I think," replied Mr. Mellen, "that work amounting to about one million dollars had been done and there was about four million dollars in real estate."

The original theory was that it should cost the New Haven about five million.

Expected to Be Made Goat. Mr. Folk offered to introduce a letter written by Mr. Mellen saying he was sick and disgusted over the West Chester transaction and feared that many reputations might be damaged on account of it. He said also that he expected that he would be made the "goat of the entire business."

"Did you write that letter?" asked Mr. Folk. "I suppose I did," replied Mr. Mellen. "It represented my sentiments then and it represents them now. I am not proud of that transaction and I don't know anybody that is."

"What did you mean by saying that reputations would be damaged and that you would be made the 'goat' of the transaction?" Mr. Folk inquired.

"When trouble befalls any large enterprise," responded Mr. Mellen, "somebody must bear the burden. Others may go to Carlsbad or to some other cure, but somebody has to stay and fight it out. I wrote as if I was a prophet when I wrote that letter."

While the hearing was in progress President Wilson and the cabinet were in conference in the regular semi-weekly session. It was reported from several sources that Attorney General McReynolds had brought up before the cabinet the subject of the New Haven inquiry and the decision of the commission, despite his commission to the commission stating that testimony taken now might grant immunity in any future action by the government.

Asked by Mr. Folk concerning the connection of Mr. Rockefeller with the purchase of the West Chester property, Mr. Mellen said:

Rockefeller Staggered at Price. "Mr. Rockefeller was in favor of the investment in the West Chester but was rather staggered at the amount of the cost. It was more than anybody thought it might be for the West."

"What did the New Haven pay for the West?" "Around thirty-five million dollars," replied Mr. Mellen. "The road is about 26 miles long, with four tracks and is admirably constructed through a very populous territory."

Mellen explained that Inspector Byrnes, with whom he dealt in acquiring the minority of the West Chester stock, told him that much of the stock was had by people in Fourteenth Street, New York, where, you know, Tammany Hall is located.

"How did this stock reach Tam-

many Hall?" "I do not know," replied Mr. Mellen.

Negotiations With Oakleigh Thorne. Mr. Mellen was asked about communications he had had by letter with Oakleigh Thorne concerning the part which he played in the purchase of the West Chester for the New Haven.

Mr. Mellen said most of his dealings with Thorne were by mail. Thorne and Perry were paid \$275,000 when their contract was cancelled. Originally they were to get 7 1/2 per cent of the amount involved.

Mr. Folk read a notice of a meeting of the special committee at which Mr. Thorne said he could obtain control of the West Chester and the New York and Port Chester and have a line built. Mr. Thorne was given verbal authority to buy the whole or a majority of the securities of both roads.

"Was Morgan's faith in Thorne justified in view of Thorne's taking a double commission?" "This matter was discussed and I think it was held that the papers showed he might be justified in this, but I reported against this."

"Did Thorne not claim \$500,000 for the cancellation of his contract?" "He asked a good deal more at first than \$275,000."

The hearing at this point was adjourned until 2:30 o'clock.

CONSUL'S FATE STILL UNKNOWN

Train Arrives in Mexico City From San Luis Potosi Without John R. Silliman.

WASHINGTON CONCERN

State Department Unofficially Satisfied That Parks Was Executed by Federals.

Washington, May 19.—Reports from Mexico City that a long delayed train from San Luis Potosi had arrived there without American Consul John R. Silliman, concerning whose safety the Huerta government has given repeated assurances, re-aroused concern among state department officials.

Secretary Bryan declared that repeated messages have come from the Huerta foreign office that Silliman, who had been held at Saltillo by the federals, had been released and that he was enroute to Mexico City under guard, but nothing official had been learned for several days.

Information from the Huerta government regarding the American private, Samuel Parks, which was demanded, also is awaited. Though unofficially satisfied that Parks was executed outside Vera Cruz by Mexican federals, Huerta's government has failed thus far to communicate details of this tragedy.

No request had been forwarded to the state department up to noon today for the detention of Dr. Urrutia, former minister of the interior in Huerta's cabinet, who is a refugee at Vera Cruz. It had been reported from Vera Cruz that Mexicans had appealed to constitutionalist representatives in Washington to protest against Urrutia being permitted to leave Mexican shores. General Funston reported that he would keep the Mexican refugee under guard until he embarked from Vera Cruz.

With mediation in the Mexican crisis practically under way at Niagara Falls, Ont., President Wilson and the cabinet took up routine matters today.

FEDERALS STILL HOLDING PANUCO

Washington, May 19.—That federal soldiers still control Januco, thirty miles inland from Tampico, as rumored late yesterday to Admiral Mayo, was confirmed today in a report from American Consul Miller to the navy department. An entire garrison which evacuated Tampico when the constitutionalists took the city, is said to have ceased flight at Panuco, where extensive oil wells are located. Concern is aroused over the fate of this property.

LUDLOW CRIMES TOO HORRIBLE

Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey and Five Women to Appeal to Wilson.

BEG FOR U. S. TROOPS

Mothers Shot Down and Mutilated—Young Children's Heads Blown Off.

Chicago, Ill., May 19.—Judge Benjamin B. Lindsey of Denver and five women from Colorado passed through Chicago today on their way to Washington to beg President Wilson not to withdraw the federal troops from the strike zone.

Judge Lindsey asserted that civil war would result if the regulars were replaced by militia men.

"The true story of what occurred at Ludlow is too horrible to print," Judge Lindsey is reported to have said. "We can only suggest the outlines by the direct testimony of the women who suffered."

A father who went to the militia camp for his little boy was saluted with the headless corpse of the youngster. A soldier threw it at him saying: "Here take the thing. Mothers were shot down and mutilated. Children only a few years old were killed; their heads were blown off. There are other crimes too horrible to mention."

In the Lindsey party are Mrs. Lee Chapman of the Colorado Women's Relief committee, and the following women who passed through the battle at Ludlow: Mrs. Mary Petrucci, who lost three children in the "Death Hole"; Mrs. Pearly Jolly and Mrs. M. H. Thomas, with her two young children. Mrs. Lindsey was taken ill here and will not complete the trip.

AMMONS DENIES CHARGES.

Denver, Colo., May 19.—"No reliable report from Ludlow and no investigation that actually has inquired into the events of April 20 have disclosed any incident wherein a father who went to the militia camp for his boy was saluted with the headless body of the youngster," Governor Ammons said today. The governor added that the most thorough investigation has shown that no women were shot but that two women and eleven children who died in the Ludlow fire were suffocated in the underground trench, where they had taken refuge during the battle.

"Instead of the atrocities ascribed to the militia," said the governor, "several soldiers rescued women and children from the burning tent colony while they were under fire from the strikers. William Snyder, aged 13, killed by a bullet from the front while running toward the strikers' trenches was the only child struck by a bullet."

CONFERENCE OF S. P. OFFICERS IN OGDEN THIS MORNING

Julius Kruttschnitt, chairman of the executive board of the Southern Pacific railroad at New York City, formed the center of a notable gathering of railroad officials in Ogden for a few minutes this morning. Mr. Kruttschnitt is en route to San Francisco and was accompanied to Ogden from Cheyenne, Wyoming, by Supt. W. M. Jeffers of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific. He was met here by W. R. Scott, vice president and general manager, and E. O. McCormick, vice president in charge of traffic of the Southern Pacific, both of San Francisco, and Supt. T. F. Rowlands of the Salt Lake division of the Southern Pacific, with headquarters at Ogden.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE.

New York, N. Y., May 19.—A seat on the stock exchange sold yesterday for \$45,000, a decrease of \$5,000 from the last previous sale, and \$10,000 under the highest price of the year.

Messrs. Scott and McCormick arrived in the city from San Francisco yesterday afternoon and, according to the visitors made a tour of a portion of the Ogden yards and seemed very favorably impressed with conditions. Messrs. Kruttschnitt, Scott, McCormick and Rowlands left for the west on a special train at 11 o'clock. The special consisted of Mr. Kruttschnitt's private car "Guadalupe," Mr. Scott's private car "Delmonte" and Mr. Rowlands' private car "Salt Lake," and a coach. Supt. Rowlands will accompany the party to Sparks.

Supt. Jeffers left the party here and will return to Cheyenne this evening.

DEFENSE FOR BECKER BEGINS

Counsel Announces That Thirty New Witnesses Will Be Called to Testify.

SURPRISES PROMISED

Wanton Claims Rose Sacrificed Becker to Save His Own Life.

New York, N. Y., May 19.—The defense launched its case today at the trial of Charles Becker, former police lieutenant, for the murder of the gambler, Herman Rosenthal, and called as its first witness Jacob Reich, alias Jack Sullivan, "king of the newboys." Whether Becker will take the stand was still undecided today.

Rosenthal died in a gambler's war at the hands of the four gunmen put to death for the crime, according to the contention of Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for the defense, in his opening address.

New York, May 19.—The opening of the defense today at the trial of Charles E. Becker, charged with the murder of Herman Rosenthal, promised to furnish almost as many surprises as were sprung by District Attorney Whitman.

Martin T. Manton, chief counsel for Becker, announced that thirty witnesses would be called and that four of these would be entirely new to the case. Whether Becker would take the stand, Mr. Manton said, had not been decided.

Upon the opening of court, the defense made a motion to dismiss the indictment against Becker on the ground of insufficient evidence. The motion was denied.

ROSE WAS "STOOL PIGEON."

Mr. Manton then began his opening address. He said it was conceded Rosenthal had been murdered and that four gunmen had murdered him. He intended to prove, however, that Jack Rose was Becker's "stool pigeon" and that Rosenthal was murdered in a gambler's war, because Rose or some other person was afraid of Rosenthal.

Manton said it was probably true Rose visited "Lefty Louie" and the other gunmen and urged them to kill Rosenthal, telling them Becker wanted them to do so.

"But," said Manton, "it doesn't follow that he told the truth to the gunmen. As a matter of fact, Rose was acting entirely on his own initiative. I will show that Rose said 'It's my life or Becker's and I'm not going to commit suicide.'"

"A reporter for a morning paper will testify that he called Becker from Times Square directly after the murder."

Only last May, after the first trial, the witness said, Webber expressed remorse for his testimony against Becker and made an affidavit that Becker was innocent. This affidavit was read to the jury several days ago.

"Aren't you afraid of being prosecuted for perjury now?" asked the district attorney. "No, I ain't afraid of nothing," said Sullivan. "I'm as clean as you are. I could have been out of this case entirely if I had committed perjury for you."

OKUMA APPEALS TO THE PRESS

JOURNALISTS OF WORLD COULD DO MUCH TO REMOVE SUSPICIONS BETWEEN NATIONS.

Tokyo, May 19.—A plea to the press of the world to work for the removal of misunderstandings and suspicions between the nations was made today by Premier Count Shigenobu Okuma, in addressing a gathering of Japanese and foreign journalists. He declared these misunderstandings and suspicions were terrible obstructions to the world's peace, but added that the time had not arrived in international relations to apply the Christian text "Whosoever shall smite thee on thy right cheek, turn to him the other also."

Nations, he said, must be strong and exact respect for their rights. The Japanese premier declared that unjustified suspicion has led to the fortification of peaceful countries such as New Zealand and Australia, and concluded:

"America has no enemy, so what is the use of the fortification of the Panama canal?"

COLONEL ROOSEVELT IS GREATLY IMPROVED

New York, May 19.—From the steamship Aidan nearing this port came a wireless message today saying that Colonel Roosevelt's health was greatly improved and that with in a short time he would deliver a lecture on his explorations in Brazil before the National Geographical society at Washington.

The Aidan, it was reckoned, would reach quarantine about 4 p. m.

New York, May 19.—The steamship Aidan, decorated from stem to stern, and bringing Theodore Roosevelt from Brazil, reached quarantine at 3:40 o'clock this afternoon.

GREAT GAME TOMORROW Ogden vs. Salt Lake

GLENWOOD, 3:30.

Ladies' Days—Wednesday, Thursday and Friday. These are the games you have been waiting for.